

TO OUR AGENTS.
THE Agents of the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to forward statements of their receipts to the office not later than the 20th instant, in order that the accounts of the current quarter may be transmitted for early delivery.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN McKEE, Storekeeper, of Berlin, is appointed the Agent for the Sydney Morning Herald, for that district. The subscribers will be pleased to pay to him the amount of their accounts forthwith, being supplied with the endorsed receipt, on yellow paper, as a discharge for the same.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 16.—*Endeavour*, 10, Robinson, from Port Aiken, in ballast.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 16.—*Georgiana*, 22, McIntyre, for the Hunter, with sundries; *Traveller's Bride*, 22, McIntyre, for the Hunter, with sundries; *Northumberland*, 37, Chandler, for the Hunter, in ballast; *Matilda*, 10, Robinson, for Port Aiken, with sundries; *Endeavour*, 10, Robinson, for Port Aiken, with sundries; *Endeavour*, 10, Robinson, for Port Aiken, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 16.—*Endeavour*, 10, Robinson, from Port Aiken, in ballast.

The *Endeavour* has taken in the whole of her cargo for Port Aiken, and is waiting for a fair wind to proceed on her voyage.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

The *City of Sydney* is also taking in cargo for the same place, and will sail in a few days.

protection of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain with the proposed colony. His Lordship then intimates that it is his intention to communicate with the Law Officers of the Crown, and suggests that there is a necessity on the part of the Company for the exercise of caution and circumspection in advancing any further in the proceedings in which they report themselves to be engaged.

This appears to have caused some little alarm in the "New Zealand House," for on the 5th November, Mr. Somers writes, that the sale of the Chatham Islands was purchased a considerable time previous to the date of the Company's Charter, by the agent of a former New Zealand Company, and that the sale is now vested "in the individuals on whose account the same was purchased, or their representatives"—and these individuals form a part of the present Company. The letter then states that they feel assured that "the circumstances of their having, perhaps rather unguardedly, stated that they, 'the Directors,' were in treaty with persons connected with the free towns of Germany for the sale of the Chatham Islands," would not prejudice them after this explanation, as they denied having "entertained the slightest intention of dealing with the proprietors of the Chatham Islands, or pretending to transfer it to a foreign power."

On the 11th November, Mr. Hore informs Mr. Somers that as the Directors had no property in the islands, but that such property was claimed by another body, it was unnecessary to pursue the correspondence with the Company any further.

On the 12th December, Mr. Hore informs Mr. Somers that, notwithstanding the subsequent explanations, Lord Stanley had considered it advisable to refer to the Law Officers Mr. Somers' letter of the 10th October, and that their opinion was that the purchase and proposed sale of the Chatham Islands was unauthorized and illegal; and that the proceedings of the Directors, in entering into any agreement or treaty or stipulation for securing rights and privileges to British subjects, and restricting the purchasers from making the Chatham Islands a penal settlement, were, in their opinion, "an interference with the Royal Prerogative, and therefore unlawful: the possible inconvenience and danger of such interference being quite obvious."

The letter concluded with the following gentle hint to the Directors:—"Lord Stanley desires me to add, that the Crown lawyers have further reported their opinion, that the consequence of an abuse of the trust created by a charter, or of the powers thereby granted, may be the forfeiture of the charter altogether; although they doubted whether what was stated by the Directors to have occurred in the case before them, if the intention were abandoned, would be deemed to amount to such forfeiture."

Two days after the receipt of this letter, Mr. Ward, the Secretary to the Company, acknowledged the receipt of it, and expressed the Directors' "deep sense of the kindness with which Lord Stanley communicated the result of the reference made by His Lordship's directions to the Law Officers," re-asserts that nothing has been done by the Company with reference to the projected arrangement, and assures His Lordship that nothing shall be done which can "in any way involve the Company in any illegal or objectionable proceedings."

On the 29th March, 1842, Lord Stanley re-opens the correspondence by stating that the Government had received from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Hamburg a despatch, "enclosing the copy of an agreement entered into between the New Zealand Company and Mr. Sydney Stevenson, for the sale of the Chatham Islands, with a memorandum of the Directors of the Company 'being in treaty with certain parties officially connected with Hamburg and the other free cities of Germany, acting on behalf of a Colony Company forming in that country, for the sale of the group of islands in the South Seas known by the name of the Chatham Islands, their property in which was acquired by bona fide purchase from the natives; and that no claim to the sovereignty of the islands had ever been made by the British Government; and purposes, a foreign state, or native chiefs, who have the undoubted right to cede their sovereignty to any foreign power they may think proper.' The letter then states that the chief object of the Directors was to give "useful neighbours" to the settlements they had founded in New Zealand; and that it was their intention to make it a condition of the transfer that "British subjects, with their ships and goods, shall at all times be placed, in the ports of the Chatham Islands, on the same footing as the national flag of the House of Commons; and that no part of the islands shall be made a penal settlement for the reception of malefactors transported thither from any other country."

On the 28th October, Mr. G. W. Hore acknowledges the receipt of the above letter, and states, that Lord Stanley did not "find in the Company's charter any provision which appeared to him to justify the supposition that the Company could lawfully supply any part of their capital towards the purchase of lands in a country which they themselves described as foreign; still less could he 'discover on what ground the Company claimed a right to enter into negotiations with the diplomatic agents of a foreign state, having for their object the creation of a foreign colony in the neighbourhood of British settlements, and the

protection of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain with the proposed colony. His Lordship then intimates that it is his intention to communicate with the Law Officers of the Crown, and suggests that there is a necessity on the part of the Company for the exercise of caution and circumspection in advancing any further in the proceedings in which they report themselves to be engaged."

This appears to have caused some little alarm in the "New Zealand House," for on the 5th November, Mr. Somers writes, that the sale of the Chatham Islands was purchased a considerable time previous to the date of the Company's Charter, by the agent of a former New Zealand Company, and that the sale is now vested "in the individuals on whose account the same was purchased, or their representatives"—and these individuals form a part of the present Company. The letter then states that they feel assured that "the circumstances of their having, perhaps rather unguardedly, stated that they, 'the Directors,' were in treaty with persons connected with the free towns of Germany for the sale of the Chatham Islands," would not prejudice them after this explanation, as they denied having "entertained the slightest intention of dealing with the proprietors of the Chatham Islands, or pretending to transfer it to a foreign power."

On the 11th November, Mr. Hore informs Mr. Somers that as the Directors had no property in the islands, but that such property was claimed by another body, it was unnecessary to pursue the correspondence with the Company any further.

On the 12th December, Mr. Hore informs Mr. Somers that, notwithstanding the subsequent explanations, Lord Stanley had considered it advisable to refer to the Law Officers Mr. Somers' letter of the 10th October, and that their opinion was that the purchase and proposed sale of the Chatham Islands was unauthorized and illegal; and that the proceedings of the Directors, in entering into any agreement or treaty or stipulation for securing rights and privileges to British subjects, and restricting the purchasers from making the Chatham Islands a penal settlement, were, in their opinion, "an interference with the Royal Prerogative, and therefore unlawful: the possible inconvenience and danger of such interference being quite obvious."

The letter concluded with the following gentle hint to the Directors:—"Lord Stanley desires me to add, that the Crown lawyers have further reported their opinion, that the consequence of an abuse of the trust created by a charter, or of the powers thereby granted, may be the forfeiture of the charter altogether; although they doubted whether what was stated by the Directors to have occurred in the case before them, if the intention were abandoned, would be deemed to amount to such forfeiture."

Two days after the receipt of this letter, Mr. Ward, the Secretary to the Company, acknowledged the receipt of it, and expressed the Directors' "deep sense of the kindness with which Lord Stanley communicated the result of the reference made by His Lordship's directions to the Law Officers," re-asserts that nothing has been done by the Company with reference to the projected arrangement, and assures His Lordship that nothing shall be done which can "in any way involve the Company in any illegal or objectionable proceedings."

On the 29th March, 1842, Lord Stanley re-opens the correspondence by stating that the Government had received from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Hamburg a despatch, "enclosing the copy of an agreement entered into between the New Zealand Company and Mr. Sydney Stevenson, for the sale of the Chatham Islands, with a memorandum of the Directors of the Company 'being in treaty with certain parties officially connected with Hamburg and the other free cities of Germany, acting on behalf of a Colony Company forming in that country, for the sale of the group of islands in the South Seas known by the name of the Chatham Islands, their property in which was acquired by bona fide purchase from the natives; and that no claim to the sovereignty of the islands had ever been made by the British Government; and purposes, a foreign state, or native chiefs, who have the undoubted right to cede their sovereignty to any foreign power they may think proper.' The letter then states that the chief object of the Directors was to give "useful neighbours" to the settlements they had founded in New Zealand; and that it was their intention to make it a condition of the transfer that "British subjects, with their ships and goods, shall at all times be placed, in the ports of the Chatham Islands, on the same footing as the national flag of the House of Commons; and that no part of the islands shall be made a penal settlement for the reception of malefactors transported thither from any other country."

On the 28th October, Mr. G. W. Hore acknowledges the receipt of the above letter, and states, that Lord Stanley did not "find in the Company's charter any provision which appeared to him to justify the supposition that the Company could lawfully supply any part of their capital towards the purchase of lands in a country which they themselves described as foreign; still less could he 'discover on what ground the Company claimed a right to enter into negotiations with the diplomatic agents of a foreign state, having for their object the creation of a foreign colony in the neighbourhood of British settlements, and the

protection of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain with the proposed colony. His Lordship then intimates that it is his intention to communicate with the Law Officers of the Crown, and suggests that there is a necessity on the part of the Company for the exercise of caution and circumspection in advancing any further in the proceedings in which they report themselves to be engaged."

This appears to have caused some little alarm in the "New Zealand House," for on the 5th November, Mr. Somers writes, that the sale of the Chatham Islands was purchased a considerable time previous to the date of the Company's Charter, by the agent of a former New Zealand Company, and that the sale is now vested "in the individuals on whose account the same was purchased, or their representatives"—and these individuals form a part of the present Company. The letter then states that they feel assured that "the circumstances of their having, perhaps rather unguardedly, stated that they, 'the Directors,' were in treaty with persons connected with the free towns of Germany for the sale of the Chatham Islands," would not prejudice them after this explanation, as they denied having "entertained the slightest intention of dealing with the proprietors of the Chatham Islands, or pretending to transfer it to a foreign power."

On the 11th November, Mr. Hore informs Mr. Somers that as the Directors had no property in the islands, but that such property was claimed by another body, it was unnecessary to pursue the correspondence with the Company any further.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr. T. Burdett's claim, when the following claims were established:—*Burdett*, £100; *Wilson*, £100; *Duguid*, £270.

In the estate of Adam Wilson, a special meeting was held for proof of Mr.

cover to the
apply on the
6605

estimated in
house and
condition can

DORE,
ving street.

HERS.

well stayed
Hunters and
Hunters can be
seen, as her
4009
HERS.
Hunters.
Hotel and
"Victoria
District of
The house
one, with de-
other build-
it was con-
s of marble
and tenant,
ness to cul-

N.
IT MAY

clock pro-
 at on Rose,
 4017

by public
 SATU-
 ch, a.m., for
 less, landed
 motor, from
 3997

stance of the
 ay, the 17th
 R.
 CONCERN
 by auction,
 s, and Cu's
 A.V, the 17th

India Sugar,
 3917

E WINE.
 ill by public
 of Europe-
 BROW, the
 vinity Sherry,
 s, six king-
 Wine.
 4013

GLASS,
 to the strag-

and others, to
it is to take
next to the
sur of eleven
etition,
determination.
0010

BOOKS.
Book Mast,
will be said
one has of
motion of the
per generally.
0010

RETORTS.
retorts, at
e, including
in SATUR-
e probably,
e 30 inches,
0011

I put up by
Y, the 10th
t of head."
Several cists,
chessmen.
0000

ERTSON'S
the 6th March,
London

"COLLUSION"
-out, a well
can in want

or was on
 2099
 CHOM IT
 station, at
 DAILY sent,
 ously, much
 to, slightly
 much date
 by date
 4000
 by action,
 at 27, at 11
 y, combin-
 with pur-
 4000
 S. COMPANY
 call the
 this serve
 come are to
 March, at
 at eleven
 owners, 26
 company, 26
 Navigation
 and 2, 2,

Page 1522239

LIGHTING THE CITY STREETS.

Report of the Committee of the City Council, appointed to consider and report upon the most suitable means of lighting the City of Sydney.—Council Chambers, 14th March, 1883.

The Lighting Committee, consisting of Mr. Alderman Walshe, Messrs. Councillors Hill, Hollinshead, Little, and Taylor, having been instructed on the 8th instant to resume their sittings, with the view of furnishing such definite and authentic information, without delay, as might enable the Council to determine on the most suitable measures practicable for lighting the City,—met on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

Present:—Mr. Alderman Walshe, Chairman; Messrs. Councillors Hollinshead and Taylor.

The Committee, having addressed a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of the Gas Company, received the information contained in the reply and other documents, herewith submitted to the Council.

The substance of the information communicated by Mr. Mansfield, which, by the bye, from not having been submitted to the Directors, he states is not to be considered as binding on the Company, amounts simply to this:

1. That the lowest cost of east-iron pillars for street lamps, with all their appendages, is £6 each; to which may be added 10s. 6d. for erecting and connecting together, with an extra carting charge (not specified) for carting and painting the same; amounting in all, it is presumed, to £7 or thereabouts, for each lamp and pillar complete.

2. That the actual cost or charge for the use of the above, would be about 1s. 6d. per cent, it is said, on the cost price.

This arrangement and these terms can only be agreed to by the Company, with the understanding that the Corporation will eventually purchase the lamps and pillars.

3. That the lowest annual gas charge for supplying each street lamp, with gas for a burning burner, from dusk to dawn, omitting five nights in each month, and including lighting, cleaning, extinguishing, and repairing, would be as follows:—

For 100 lights.....£10 0 0

150 "....." 15 0 0

200 "....." 20 0 0

250 "....." 25 0 0

300 "....." 30 0 0

350 "....." 35 0 0

400 "....." 40 0 0

Besides these results, the letter of Mr. Mansfield contains information of a subsidiary nature, respecting matters of detail, which it is unnecessary to detail here, as they are of no great importance, and which, in the stage of their Report, as they will have occasion to refer to them in the sequel in connection with other data for calculation, and other information obtained from authentic sources, when they come to show the grounds on which they form their own conclusions.

By Document No. 3 of the Appendix, which shows the length in feet and yards of nearly all the streets of the City, in which gas-lighting is at present practicable, as derived by the City Surveyor from the map of the Gas Company, Your Committee find, that the number of Lamps required to light the City, at an average, at intervals of 70 yards from each other, would be 337. But by Document No. 3, of the Appendix, Your Committee further find that there are already existing lamps, in different streets and public places of the City, specified in the list hereto referred to, gas lamps to the amount of 163, viz:—

14 Government Lights.

11 Corporation Lights.

106 Publicans' ditto.

34 Private ditto.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that in addition to the lamps already in existence, it would only require that 173 new lamps should be erected, in order to have a complement of 337 lights, and by a judicious distribution of the proposed New Lights, an uniform average of one lamp to every 70 yards of the City, specified in the List referred to would be obtained.

Assuming, in the mean time, for the purpose merely of illustration, the charges submitted by the Secretary of the Gas Company to be unobjectionable, then the expense which the Corporation would have to incur in lighting the City to the extent above referred to, would be as follows:—

Best per annum of 184 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 110 4 0

Charge per annum of Lighting the same, in terms of the third answer in Mr. Mansfield's letter, at 5s. 1794 0 0

Total annual cost of 184 Lamps.....£1904 4 0

Supporting, however, the number of new lights to be ordered by the Corporation were extended to 200, then the gross annual expense would stand thus, viz:—

Best per annum of 200 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 120 0 0

Charge per annum of lighting the same on the terms referred to,—at 5s. 1900 0 0

Gross annual cost of 200 lights.....£2000 0 0

Your Committee are of opinion that these 200 lights could, by judicious distribution, be so disposed of throughout the City as to warrant an uniform rate being levied, by equitable assessment of rateable property situated in those streets or portions of the city proposed to be lighted, consistently with the provisions very wisely and justly prescribed in the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation. Assuming, therefore, by way of prospective calculation, that the gross assessed value of the rateable property within those portions of the city proposed to be lighted, is £300,000, then the entire annual expense which this Council would have to incur in lighting Sydney, to the extent and in the manner herein set forth, would be covered by a special rate of three-halfpence in the pound.

This rate, however, the Committee would remind the Council, would apply only to the rental or annual charge for the use merely of the lamps and pillars to be furnished and erected by the Gas Company; and as this arrangement is contingent on the condition stipulated in the Secretary's letter, to wit, that the lamps and pillars be eventually purchased by the Corporation, it becomes a question whether Your Committee deem it their duty to submit to the determination of the Council, whether it would be expedient and advisable for the Corporation to erect the said lamps and pillars at its own expense at once, or to delay the purchase of them for a few years, during which a small annual provision might be made for the realization of a fund for the redemption of them gradually?

By the first alternative, the Corporation

would save the expenditure of interest at the rate of per cent, but it would have to restore from the citizens in one year the entire capital to be invested. By the second alternative, the entire burden of this fundamental outlay might be distributed over several years, requiring only a slight addition to the ordinary rate by instalments, or in a term of years by the accumulation of a sinking fund.

Whichever of these propositions it may please the Council to adopt, it is equally the duty of this Council to submit a statement of the gross expense of purchasing the lamps and pillars proposed, and to show the difference of rate which either would incur. Agreeably with the terms of Mr. Mansfield's letter, two hundred pillars, lamps, &c., at £7 would cost £1400; and that, on an assessment of rateable property amounting to £300,000, as before assumed, would incur a rate of 1d. in the pound. Now supposing that it were determined upon that the lamps and pillars be purchased at once; then, on the foregoing assessment, the first annual lighting rate required would be calculated thus:—

1. The annual charge for lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair 200 lamps, with burning burners, at 4s. 10s. 0 0

2. The cost of erecting and connecting together, with an extra carting charge (not specified) for carting and painting the same; amounting in all, it is presumed, to £7 or thereabouts, for each lamp and pillar complete. 1,900 0 0

Gross outlay required the first year.....£3,300 0 0

An amount which would be covered by an extraordinary rate, for one year, of 2½d. in the pound.

These two propositions being now exactly placed before the Council, it will be for them to deliberate and determine as to which is the most expedient and advisable.

Before passing, however, from this branch of their Report, Your Committee would remark that in order to carry out a perfect scheme of lighting the City, it will be necessary to make arrangements for lighting with oil those streets and portions of the City not comprehended in the schedule No. 4 of the Appendix, on account of their being either unvalued or incomplete in their formation, or so far detached from the body of the City, as to render it impracticable for the present to light them with gas. Of these, the unvalued streets in Gipsy Ward, with the suburban districts of Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, and Darlinghurst, may be specified; all the broken and precarious houses on the Rocks, ought not, in Your Committee's opinion, on any account, to be left without being lighted to some extent or other.

In the foregoing statements, your Committee's calculations have been founded on the map of the City, as shown by the City Surveyor from the map of the Gas Company, Your Committee find, that the number of Lamps required to light the City, at an average, at intervals of 70 yards from each other, would be 337. But by Document No. 3, of the Appendix, Your Committee further find that there are already existing lamps, in different streets and public places of the City, specified in the list hereto referred to, gas lamps to the amount of 163, viz:—

14 Government Lights.

11 Corporation Lights.

106 Publicans' ditto.

34 Private ditto.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that in addition to the lamps already in existence, it would only require that 173 new lamps should be erected, in order to have a complement of 337 lights, and by a judicious distribution of the proposed New Lights, an uniform average of one lamp to every 70 yards of the City, specified in the List referred to would be obtained.

Assuming, in the mean time, for the purpose merely of illustration, the charges submitted by the Secretary of the Gas Company to be unobjectionable, then the expense which the Corporation would have to incur in lighting the City to the extent above referred to, would be as follows:—

Best per annum of 184 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 110 4 0

Charge per annum of Lighting the same, in terms of the third answer in Mr. Mansfield's letter, at 5s. 1794 0 0

Total annual cost of 184 Lamps.....£1904 4 0

Supporting, however, the number of new lights to be ordered by the Corporation were extended to 200, then the gross annual expense would stand thus, viz:—

Best per annum of 200 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 120 0 0

Charge per annum of lighting the same on the terms referred to,—at 5s. 1900 0 0

Gross annual cost of 200 lights.....£2000 0 0

Your Committee are of opinion that these 200 lights could, by judicious distribution, be so disposed of throughout the City as to warrant an uniform rate being levied, by equitable assessment of rateable property situated in those streets or portions of the city proposed to be lighted, consistently with the provisions very wisely and justly prescribed in the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation. Assuming, therefore, by way of prospective calculation, that the gross assessed value of the rateable property within those portions of the city proposed to be lighted, is £300,000, then the entire annual expense which this Council would have to incur in lighting Sydney, to the extent and in the manner herein set forth, would be covered by a special rate of three-halfpence in the pound.

This rate, however, the Committee would remind the Council, would apply only to the rental or annual charge for the use merely of the lamps and pillars to be furnished and erected by the Gas Company; and as this arrangement is contingent on the condition stipulated in the Secretary's letter, to wit, that the lamps and pillars be eventually purchased by the Corporation, it becomes a question whether Your Committee deem it their duty to submit to the determination of the Council, whether it would be expedient and advisable for the Corporation to erect the said lamps and pillars at its own expense at once, or to delay the purchase of them for a few years, during which a small annual provision might be made for the realization of a fund for the redemption of them gradually?

By the first alternative, the Corporation

would save the expenditure of interest at the rate of per cent, but it would have to restore from the citizens in one year the entire capital to be invested. By the second alternative, the entire burden of this fundamental outlay might be distributed over several years, requiring only a slight addition to the ordinary rate by instalments, or in a term of years by the accumulation of a sinking fund.

Whichever of these propositions it may please the Council to adopt, it is equally the duty of this Council to submit a statement of the gross expense of purchasing the lamps and pillars proposed, and to show the difference of rate which either would incur. Agreeably with the terms of Mr. Mansfield's letter, two hundred pillars, lamps, &c., at £7 would cost £1400; and that, on an assessment of rateable property amounting to £300,000, as before assumed, would incur a rate of 1d. in the pound. Now supposing that it were determined upon that the lamps and pillars be purchased at once; then, on the foregoing assessment, the first annual lighting rate required would be calculated thus:—

1. The annual charge for lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair 200 lamps, with burning burners, at 4s. 10s. 0 0

2. The cost of erecting and connecting together, with an extra carting charge (not specified) for carting and painting the same; amounting in all, it is presumed, to £7 or thereabouts, for each lamp and pillar complete. 1,900 0 0

Gross outlay required the first year.....£3,300 0 0

An amount which would be covered by an extraordinary rate, for one year, of 2½d. in the pound.

These two propositions being now exactly placed before the Council, it will be for them to deliberate and determine as to which is the most expedient and advisable.

Before passing, however, from this branch of their Report, Your Committee would remark that in order to carry out a perfect scheme of lighting the City, it will be necessary to make arrangements for lighting with oil those streets and portions of the City not comprehended in the schedule No. 4 of the Appendix, on account of their being either unvalued or incomplete in their formation, or so far detached from the body of the City, as to render it impracticable for the present to light them with gas. Of these, the unvalued streets in Gipsy Ward, with the suburban districts of Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, and Darlinghurst, may be specified; all the broken and precarious houses on the Rocks, ought not, in Your Committee's opinion, on any account, to be left without being lighted to some extent or other.

In the foregoing statements, your Committee's calculations have been founded on the map of the City, as shown by the City Surveyor from the map of the Gas Company, Your Committee find, that the number of Lamps required to light the City, at an average, at intervals of 70 yards from each other, would be 337. But by Document No. 3, of the Appendix, Your Committee further find that there are already existing lamps, in different streets and public places of the City, specified in the list hereto referred to, gas lamps to the amount of 163, viz:—

14 Government Lights.

11 Corporation Lights.

106 Publicans' ditto.

34 Private ditto.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that in addition to the lamps already in existence, it would only require that 173 new lamps should be erected, in order to have a complement of 337 lights, and by a judicious distribution of the proposed New Lights, an uniform average of one lamp to every 70 yards of the City, specified in the List referred to would be obtained.

Assuming, in the mean time, for the purpose merely of illustration, the charges submitted by the Secretary of the Gas Company to be unobjectionable, then the expense which the Corporation would have to incur in lighting the City to the extent above referred to, would be as follows:—

Best per annum of 184 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 110 4 0

Charge per annum of Lighting the same, in terms of the third answer in Mr. Mansfield's letter, at 5s. 1794 0 0

Total annual cost of 184 Lamps.....£1904 4 0

Supporting, however, the number of new lights to be ordered by the Corporation were extended to 200, then the gross annual expense would stand thus, viz:—

Best per annum of 200 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 120 0 0

Charge per annum of lighting the same on the terms referred to,—at 5s. 1900 0 0

Gross annual cost of 200 lights.....£2000 0 0

Your Committee are of opinion that these 200 lights could, by judicious distribution, be so disposed of throughout the City as to warrant an uniform rate being levied, by equitable assessment of rateable property situated in those streets or portions of the city proposed to be lighted, consistently with the provisions very wisely and justly prescribed in the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation. Assuming, therefore, by way of prospective calculation, that the gross assessed value of the rateable property within those portions of the city proposed to be lighted, is £300,000, then the entire annual expense which this Council would have to incur in lighting Sydney, to the extent and in the manner herein set forth, would be covered by a special rate of three-halfpence in the pound.

This rate, however, the Committee would remind the Council, would apply only to the rental or annual charge for the use merely of the lamps and pillars to be furnished and erected by the Gas Company; and as this arrangement is contingent on the condition stipulated in the Secretary's letter, to wit, that the lamps and pillars be eventually purchased by the Corporation, it becomes a question whether Your Committee deem it their duty to submit to the determination of the Council, whether it would be expedient and advisable for the Corporation to erect the said lamps and pillars at its own expense at once, or to delay the purchase of them for a few years, during which a small annual provision might be made for the realization of a fund for the redemption of them gradually?

By the first alternative, the Corporation

would save the expenditure of interest at the rate of per cent, but it would have to restore from the citizens in one year the entire capital to be invested. By the second alternative, the entire burden of this fundamental outlay might be distributed over several years, requiring only a slight addition to the ordinary rate by instalments, or in a term of years by the accumulation of a sinking fund.

Whichever of these propositions it may please the Council to adopt, it is equally the duty of this Council to submit a statement of the gross expense of purchasing the lamps and pillars proposed, and to show the difference of rate which either would incur. Agreeably with the terms of Mr. Mansfield's letter, two hundred pillars, lamps, &c., at £7 would cost £1400; and that, on an assessment of rateable property amounting to £300,000, as before assumed, would incur a rate of 1d. in the pound. Now supposing that it were determined upon that the lamps and pillars be purchased at once; then, on the foregoing assessment, the first annual lighting rate required would be calculated thus:—

1. The annual charge for lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair 200 lamps, with burning burners, at 4s. 10s. 0 0

2. The cost of erecting and connecting together, with an extra carting charge (not specified) for carting and painting the same; amounting in all, it is presumed, to £7 or thereabouts, for each lamp and pillar complete. 1,900 0 0

Gross outlay required the first year.....£3,300 0 0

An amount which would be covered by an extraordinary rate, for one year, of 2½d. in the pound.

These two propositions being now exactly placed before the Council, it will be for them to deliberate and determine as to which is the most expedient and advisable.

Before passing, however, from this branch of their Report, Your Committee would remark that in order to carry out a perfect scheme of lighting the City, it will be necessary to make arrangements for lighting with oil those streets and portions of the City not comprehended in the schedule No. 4 of the Appendix, on account of their being either unvalued or incomplete in their formation, or so far detached from the body of the City, as to render it impracticable for the present to light them with gas. Of these, the unvalued streets in Gipsy Ward, with the suburban districts of Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, and Darlinghurst, may be specified; all the broken and precarious houses on the Rocks, ought not, in Your Committee's opinion, on any account, to be left without being lighted to some extent or other.

In the foregoing statements, your Committee's calculations have been founded on the map of the City, as shown by the City Surveyor from the map of the Gas Company, Your Committee find, that the number of Lamps required to light the City, at an average, at intervals of 70 yards from each other, would be 337. But by Document No. 3, of the Appendix, Your Committee further find that there are already existing lamps, in different streets and public places of the City, specified in the list hereto referred to, gas lamps to the amount of 163, viz:—

14 Government Lights.

11 Corporation Lights.

106 Publicans' ditto.

34 Private ditto.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that in addition to the lamps already in existence, it would only require that 173 new lamps should be erected, in order to have a complement of 337 lights, and by a judicious distribution of the proposed New Lights, an uniform average of one lamp to every 70 yards of the City, specified in the List referred to would be obtained.

Assuming, in the mean time, for the purpose merely of illustration, the charges submitted by the Secretary of the Gas Company to be unobjectionable, then the expense which the Corporation would have to incur in lighting the City to the extent above referred to, would be as follows:—

Best per annum of 184 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 110 4 0

Charge per annum of Lighting the same, in terms of the third answer in Mr. Mansfield's letter, at 5s. 1794 0 0

Total annual cost of 184 Lamps.....£1904 4 0

Supporting, however, the number of new lights to be ordered by the Corporation were extended to 200, then the gross annual expense would stand thus, viz:—

Best per annum of 200 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 120 0 0

Charge per annum of lighting the same on the terms referred to,—at 5s. 1900 0 0

Gross annual cost of 200 lights.....£2000 0 0

Your Committee are of opinion that these 200 lights could, by judicious distribution, be so disposed of throughout the City as to warrant an uniform rate being levied, by equitable assessment of rateable property situated in those streets or portions of the city proposed to be lighted, consistently with the provisions very wisely and justly prescribed in the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation. Assuming, therefore, by way of prospective calculation, that the gross assessed value of the rateable property within those portions of the city proposed to be lighted, is £300,000, then the entire annual expense which this Council would have to incur in lighting Sydney, to the extent and in the manner herein set forth, would be covered by a special rate of three-halfpence in the pound.

This rate, however, the Committee would remind the Council, would apply only to the rental or annual charge for the use merely of the lamps and pillars to be furnished and erected by the Gas Company; and as this arrangement is contingent on the condition stipulated in the Secretary's letter, to wit, that the lamps and pillars be eventually purchased by the Corporation, it becomes a question whether Your Committee deem it their duty to submit to the determination of the Council, whether it would be expedient and advisable for the Corporation to erect the said lamps and pillars at its own expense at once, or to delay the purchase of them for a few years, during which a small annual provision might be made for the realization of a fund for the redemption of them gradually?

By the first alternative, the Corporation

would save the expenditure of interest at the rate of per cent, but it would have to restore from the citizens in one year the entire capital to be invested. By the second alternative, the entire burden of this fundamental outlay might be distributed over several years, requiring only a slight addition to the ordinary rate by instalments, or in a term of years by the accumulation of a sinking fund.

Whichever of these propositions it may please the Council to adopt, it is equally the duty of this Council to submit a statement of the gross expense of purchasing the lamps and pillars proposed, and to show the difference of rate which either would incur. Agreeably with the terms of Mr. Mansfield's letter, two hundred pillars, lamps, &c., at £7 would cost £1400; and that, on an assessment of rateable property amounting to £300,000, as before assumed, would incur a rate of 1d. in the pound. Now supposing that it were determined upon that the lamps and pillars be purchased at once; then, on the foregoing assessment, the first annual lighting rate required would be calculated thus:—

1. The annual charge for lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair 200 lamps, with burning burners, at 4s. 10s. 0 0

2. The cost of erecting and connecting together, with an extra carting charge (not specified) for carting and painting the same; amounting in all, it is presumed, to £7 or thereabouts, for each lamp and pillar complete. 1,900 0 0

Gross outlay required the first year.....£3,300 0 0

An amount which would be covered by an extraordinary rate, for one year, of 2½d. in the pound.

These two propositions being now exactly placed before the Council, it will be for them to deliberate and determine as to which is the most expedient and advisable.

Before passing, however, from this branch of their Report, Your Committee would remark that in order to carry out a perfect scheme of lighting the City, it will be necessary to make arrangements for lighting with oil those streets and portions of the City not comprehended in the schedule No. 4 of the Appendix, on account of their being either unvalued or incomplete in their formation, or so far detached from the body of the City, as to render it impracticable for the present to light them with gas. Of these, the unvalued streets in Gipsy Ward, with the suburban districts of Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, and Darlinghurst, may be specified; all the broken and precarious houses on the Rocks, ought not, in Your Committee's opinion, on any account, to be left without being lighted to some extent or other.

In the foregoing statements, your Committee's calculations have been founded on the map of the City, as shown by the City Surveyor from the map of the Gas Company, Your Committee find, that the number of Lamps required to light the City, at an average, at intervals of 70 yards from each other, would be 337. But by Document No. 3, of the Appendix, Your Committee further find that there are already existing lamps, in different streets and public places of the City, specified in the list hereto referred to, gas lamps to the amount of 163, viz:—

14 Government Lights.

11 Corporation Lights.

106 Publicans' ditto.

34 Private ditto.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that in addition to the lamps already in existence, it would only require that 173 new lamps should be erected, in order to have a complement of 337 lights, and by a judicious distribution of the proposed New Lights, an uniform average of one lamp to every 70 yards of the City, specified in the List referred to would be obtained.

Assuming, in the mean time, for the purpose merely of illustration, the charges submitted by the Secretary of the Gas Company to be unobjectionable, then the expense which the Corporation would have to incur in lighting the City to the extent above referred to, would be as follows:—

Best per annum of 184 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 110 4 0

Charge per annum of Lighting the same, in terms of the third answer in Mr. Mansfield's letter, at 5s. 1794 0 0

Total annual cost of 184 Lamps.....£1904 4 0

Supporting, however, the number of new lights to be ordered by the Corporation were extended to 200, then the gross annual expense would stand thus, viz:—

Best per annum of 200 Lamps and Pillars, at 12s. 120 0 0

Charge per annum of lighting the same on the terms referred to,—at 5s. 1900 0 0

Gross annual cost of 200 lights.....£2000 0 0

Your Committee are of opinion that these 200 lights could, by judicious distribution, be so disposed of throughout the City as to warrant an uniform rate being levied, by equitable assessment of rateable property situated in those streets or portions of the city proposed to be lighted, consistently with the provisions very wisely and justly prescribed in the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation. Assuming, therefore, by way of prospective calculation, that the gross assessed value of the rateable property within those portions of the city proposed to be lighted, is £300,000, then the entire annual expense which this Council would have to incur in lighting Sydney, to the extent and in the manner herein set forth, would be covered by a special rate of three-halfpence in the pound.

This rate, however, the Committee would remind the Council, would apply only to the rental or annual charge for the use merely of the lamps and pillars to be furnished and erected by the Gas Company; and as this arrangement is contingent on the condition stipulated in the Secretary's letter, to wit, that the lamps and pillars be eventually purchased by the Corporation, it becomes a question whether Your Committee deem it their duty to submit to the determination of the Council, whether it would be expedient and advisable for the Corporation to erect the said lamps and pillars at its own expense at once, or to delay the purchase of them for a few years, during which a small annual provision might be made for the realization of a fund for the redemption of them gradually?

By the first alternative, the Corporation

would save the expenditure of interest at the rate of per cent, but it would have to restore from the citizens in one year the entire capital to be invested. By the second alternative, the entire burden of this fundamental outlay might be distributed over several years, requiring only a slight addition to the ordinary rate by instalments, or in a term of years by the accumulation of a sinking fund.

Whichever of these propositions it may please the Council to adopt, it is equally the duty of this Council to submit a statement of the gross expense of purchasing the lamps and pillars proposed, and to show the difference of rate which either would incur. Agreeably with the terms of Mr. Mansfield's letter, two hundred pillars, lamps, &c., at £7 would cost £1400; and that, on an assessment of rateable property amounting to £300,000, as before assumed, would incur a rate of 1d. in the pound. Now supposing that it were determined upon that the lamps and pillars be purchased at once; then, on the foregoing assessment, the first annual lighting rate required would be calculated thus:—

1. The annual charge for lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair 200 lamps, with burning burners, at 4s. 10s. 0 0